



P. O. Box 355
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Riverbank, CA 95367

Phone 209-869-9260
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State Certification #1310

Consumer Confidence Report Packet Guidelines:

Enclosed are two copies of your new Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) and a special form (attachment #7).

Check over your CCR. Any spelling or other changes need to be corrected before submission and distribution.

If you have received notice from your State/County regulator of any significant deficiencies, uncorrected deficiencies, tier III annual posting notices, or monitoring failures/violations during the past year, please forward them to us. We need to include them in the CCR. Do not submit or distribute the CCR until these additions are made.

If corrections to your CCR need to be made, call Far West Laboratories. We will make the necessary changes and re-send you two new copies of your corrected CCR.

If you are satisfied with the contents of your CCR, fill out attachment #7 and send it, along with one copy of your CCR to your State/County regulator.

Retain the other copy for your records and for making additional copies as needed to distribute to your customers.

The deadline for distributing the CCR is July 1st.

If you have any questions, please contact us.

Thank you;

Far West Laboratories, Inc.

(209) 869-9260

ATTACHMENT 7

Consumer Confidence Report Certification Form

(to be submitted with a copy of the CCR)

Water System Name.: Tulare Farms

Water System Number: 3901463

The water system named above hereby certifies that its Consumer Confidence Report was distributed on MAY 1, 2015 (date) to customers (and appropriate notices of availability have been given). Further, the system certifies that the information contained in the report is correct and consistent with the compliance monitoring data previously submitted to the State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water.

Certified by: Name: Michael Edgar
Signature: [Signature]
Title: Safety Manager
Phone Number: (209) 235-3055 Date: MAY 1, 2015

To summarize report delivery used and good-faith efforts taken, please complete the below by checking all items that apply and fill-in where appropriate:

☒ CCR was distributed by mail or other direct delivery methods. Specify other direct delivery methods used: Delivered in person

☐ "Good faith" efforts were used to reach non-bill paying consumers. Those efforts included the following methods:

- ☐ Posting the CCR on the Internet at www.
- ☐ Mailing the CCR to postal patrons within the service area (attach zip codes used)
- ☐ Advertising the availability of the CCR in news media (attach copy of press release)
- ☐ Publication of the CCR in a local newspaper of general circulation (attach a copy of the published notice, including name of newspaper and date published)
- ☒ Posted the CCR in public places (attach a list of locations)
- ☐ Delivery of multiple copies of CCR to single-billed addresses serving several persons, such as apartments, businesses, and schools
- ☐ Delivery to community organizations (attach a list of organizations)
- ☐ Other (attach a list of other methods used)

☐ For systems serving at least 100,000 persons: Posted CCR on a publicly-accessible internet site at the following address: www.

☐ For privately-owned utilities: Delivered the CCR to the California Public Utilities Commission

This form is provided as a convenience and may be used to meet the certification requirement of section 64483(c), California Code of Regulations.

Water System #3901463

Tulare Farms LLLP Water System

Attachment #7: Posted CCR in the following public places for viewing:

1. Main Office
2. Main Shed, employee bulletin board.

05/01/15

Michael Edgar

Safety Manager

Tulare Farms LLLP

2771 E French Camp Rd.

Manteca CA, 95336

209. 235.3055

2014 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: **Tulare Farms**

Report Date: 03/04/15

*We test the drinking water quality for many constituents as required by State and Federal Regulations.
This report shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 - December 31, 2014.*

**Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable.
Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.**

Type of water source(s) in use:	Groundwater Well
Name & location of source(s):	10 HP Well @ 2771 East French Camp Rd. Manteca, CA
Drinking Water Assessment information:	Not Available
For more information, contact:	Michael Edgar Phone#: (209) 275-8555

TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT:

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. Primary MCLs are set as close to the PHGs (or MCLGs) as is economically and technologically feasible.

Secondary MCLs are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.

Primary Drinking Water Standards (PDWS): MCLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.

Secondary Drinking Water Standards (SDWS): MCLs for contaminants that affect taste, odor, or appearance of the drinking water. Contaminants with SDWSs do not affect the health at the MCL levels.

ND: not detectable at testing limit

ppm: parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L)

Public Health Goal (PHG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. PHGs are set by the California Environmental Protection Agency.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs are set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA).

Regulatory Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

ppb: parts per billion or micrograms per liter (ug/L)

ppt: parts per trillion or nanograms per liter (ng/L)

pCi/L: picocuries per liter (a measure of radiation)

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- **Microbial contaminants**, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- **Inorganic contaminants**, such as salts and metals, that can be naturally-occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
- **Pesticides and herbicides**, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- **Organic chemical contaminants**, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, that are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.
- **Radioactive contaminants**, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the USEPA and the State Water Resources Control Board (State Board) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Department regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health.

Tables 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 list all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the most recent sampling for the constituent. The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. The State Board requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, are more than one year old.

TABLE 1 - SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF COLIFORM BACTERIA					
Microbiological Contaminants	Highest No. of Detections	No. of Months in Violation	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source of Bacteria
Total Coliform Bacteria	(In a mo.) 0	0	More than 1 sample in a month with a detection	0	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform or <i>E. coli</i>	(In the year) 0	0	A routine sample and a repeat sample detect total coliform and either sample also detects fecal coliform or <i>E. coli</i>	0	Human and animal fecal waste

TABLE 2 - SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF LEAD AND COPPER						
Lead and Copper (and reporting units)	No. of Samples Collected	90 th Percentile Level Detected	No. Sites Exceeding AL	AL	MCLG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	5 (09/27/14)	< 5	0	15	0.2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits.
Copper (ppm)	5 (09/27/14)	0.2	0	1.3	0.3	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.

TABLE 3 - SAMPLING RESULTS FOR SODIUM AND HARDNESS						
Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Sodium (ppm)	08/22/06	51	51	None	None	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	08/22/06	227	227	None	None	Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, and are usually naturally occurring

**Any violation of an MCL or AL is asterisked. Additional information regarding the violation is provided on the last page.*

TABLE 4 - DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Nitrate as NO ₃ (ppm)	12/01/14	20	20	45	45	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Arsenic (ppb)	08/07/12	7	7	10	0.004	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	08/07/12	0.1	0.1	1	2	Discharge of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Aluminum (ppm)	08/07/12	0.05	0.05	1	0.6	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes
Chromium (ppb)	08/31/09	17	17	50	(100)	Discharge from steel and pulp mills and chrome plating; erosion of natural deposits
Hexavalent Chromium (ppb)	12/01/14	2	2	10	0.02	Discharge from electroplating factories, leather tanneries, wood preservation, chemical synthesis, and textile manufacturing facilities; erosion of natural deposits
Gross Alpha (pCi/l)	2007	3	< 3 - 5	15	0	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (pCi/l)	2007	3	3 - 3	20	0.4	Erosion of natural deposits

TABLE 5 - DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Dissolved Solids (ppm)	08/22/06	342	342	1000	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Specific Conductance (umho/cm)	08/22/06	449	449	1600	N/A	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Chloride (ppm)	08/22/06	5	5	500	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Sulfate (ppm)	08/22/06	13	13	500	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits' industrial wastes

**Any violation of an MCL or AL is asterisked. Additional information regarding the violation is provided below.*

Additional General Information On Drinking Water

All drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791). Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers.

While your drinking water meets the current EPA standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. The arsenic standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the cost of removing arsenic from drinking water. The U. S. Environmental Protection Agency continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic, which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and other circulatory problems.